

10/529367

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IN THE SPECIFICATION:

On page 1, just after the Title, please insert the following new paragraph:

This is the U.S. National Stage of International Application No. PCT/GB2003/004216, filed September 29, 2003, which relies for priority upon GB 0222765.0, filed October 2, 2002, the contents of both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

On pages 21-22, please amend the carryover paragraph as follows:

Figs. 4A-C are similar to Figs. 2A-C, layer 14 typically being black and layer 20 typically being white. Design layer 25 is selectively applied to the panel, design layer 25 typically being a colour different to layer 20 and typically being fritless ceramic ink. Fig. 4E illustrates the panel of Fig. 4D undergoing a heat treatment regime in which the frit in layer 20 has melted and migrated through layer 14 to fuse to glass panel 10 and has bound all or part of the thickness of design layer 25 to layer ~~10020~~ 20. Layers 14 and 25 outside the area of print pattern 13 have been burnt off with the exception of pigment powder, not shown. The resultant panel in Fig. 4F has amended layers 125 and 114 with added frit and amended layer 120 with reduced frit. The panel of Fig. 4F is a one-way vision, see-through graphics panel according to GB 2 165 292 in which design 125 is visible from one side of the panel and good through vision is provided from the other side of the panel. Typically layers 114 and 120 are black and white respectively in the form of an opaque print pattern 13 of dots, lines or other regular geometric elements or irregular elements, for example a stochastic print pattern.

On page 22, please amend the first full paragraph as follows:

The method of Fig.5A-E is similar to that of Fig. 4A-F, except that design layer 27 is first printed against glass panel 10 as illustrated in Fig.5B, layer 27 typically being screen printed fritless ceramic ink. In Fig.5C, layer 20 forms print pattern 13 and is typically white screen printed ceramic ink with frit. This is overlain by layer 14 in Fig.5D, typically black fritless ceramic ink. Figs. 5E and 5F illustrate similar processes to Figs. 4E and 4F. In Fig.

4F, if amended layer 120 is white and amended layer amended 114 is black, good through vision is obtained from the black side, whereas design 127 is visible through glass panel 10 from the other side.

On page 26, please amend the last paragraph as follows:

The method has great advantage over the prior art method of first printing a stencil or mask in the form of the area or areas to be transparent and subsequently removing the stencil or mask and cured ink above it, in that the removal of residual unwanted pigment remaining in the transparent area or areas is relatively easily accomplished, typically by a vacuum airjet process. ~~In many cases, this.~~ This retrieved pigment can be recycled, another advantage of the method. The prior art stencil method has only enabled the production of panels with a plurality of discrete printed areas, such as a pattern of dots or lines, because of the difficulty of removing cured ink in patterns having a plurality of transparent areas, as such removal is not progressive but requires initiation for each discrete area, whereas the present method only requires the removal of loose pigment particles.